



## Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact [support@jstor.org](mailto:support@jstor.org).

**The Introduction of Extra-limital Plants.**—To what degree is our flora influenced by designed introduction of extra-limital plants? A person in no way a botanist, though after his fashion a lover of the woods, confessed to me that he was in the habit during his rambles of scattering seeds of foreign or western plants here in Rhode Island. Now, if these germinated, as no doubt they often did, they would give rise to plants quite extra-regional. This, when it first was noticed, might cause the experienced student no great annoyance, but it is easy to see that after a while, and when well established, they might easily mislead. There is no way that I can suggest of stopping such a custom in our free country. The question is how far is it reprehensible?

W. W. BAILEY.

**Leaves of the Abietinæ.**—Botanists will be glad to avail themselves of the opportunity to study the structure of the leaves of the *Abietinæ* of the United States and judge for themselves as to the value of the specific characters afforded by the position of the resin ducts and the number and nature of the hypodermic cells; and I therefore take pleasure in announcing that Mr. J. D. King, of Cottage City, Mass., has prepared from material furnished from the collections of the Harvard Arboretum, and now offers for sale, beautifully mounted sets of microscopic slides showing cross-sections of the leaves of the sixty species of the United States.

C. S. SARGENT.

**Corema.**—I find in Rev. J. Fowler's list of New Brunswick plants, *Corema Conradii* "abundant in sphagnous bog in rear of Carleton, N. B."

W. W. BAILEY.

**Shortia.**—A correspondent, referring to the note on *Shortia* in the December BULLETIN, suggests that Mr. Hyams would have come nearer the truth had he said the plant "is sold out" instead of "dying out," in view of the fact that he has for the last few years been advertising to supply specimens at ten dollars each.

**James F. Robinson**, a well-known collector, at one time Secretary of the Botanical Exchange Club, and more lately connected with Owens College, Manchester, died quite suddenly on the 1st of November last, aged 46 years. A few years since he felt compelled to part with his herbarium, library and diagrams, and the writer secured many of his plants, volumes and maps, either for himself or Providence institutions.

W. W. B.

#### Botanical Notes.

**The Nectar-Glands of the Cruciferae.**—M. J. Velenovsky, in a paper of fifty-six pages (*Bull. de la Soc. Tchèque des Sciences*, 6, xii., 1884), has drawn attention to the characters of the nectariferous glands in the Cruciferae, which he believes might be employed in characterizing some genera and even larger groups. Thus the ab-